

DRASTIC ACTION IN DUMBA CASE PLANNED BY ADMINISTRATION

President and Lansing Believe U. S. Justified in Asking Dumba's Removal

It is the understanding here that the President and Secretary Lansing are agreed that this government would be warranted in asking for the recall of Dr. Dumba upon the facts now before them.

Officials of the department recalled yesterday that at the time that Rustum Bey, the former Turkish Ambassador to the United States, offended this government last year definite information as to the course taken was given only when the Ambassador suddenly packed up his belongings and left Washington. It was pointed out that in the present instance this government, if it desired to dismiss the incident by requesting the recall of Dr. Dumba, would simply indicate to the Austrian government, through United States Ambassador Penfield, that the diplomat had offended the Washington government and either demand or suggest his withdrawal.

Unless President Wilson would go to the length of demanding a disavowal by Austria of any intention on its part to interfere in the internal affairs of this country, it is said in official quarters that by merely suggesting the Ambassador's recall he would be indirectly informing Austria that such interference was objectionable. Such a course, it was suggested, would enable the President to avoid the risk of a complete severance of all diplomatic relations with Austria.

Dr. Dumba left Washington yesterday, and it is understood that he went to New York.

The importance attached by the administration to the action of Dr. Constantin Theodore Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the United States, in writing a letter to the Vienna foreign office discussing plans for the withdrawal of Austro-Hungarian labor from American plants making war supplies for the allies, was demonstrated in an impressive way yesterday when President Wilson called at the State Department to discuss the incident with Secretary Lansing.

It may be stated upon authority that prompt action will be taken in the case of Dr. Dumba just as soon as the President and the Secretary of State come into possession of all the facts. They are awaiting the receipt here of the memorandum prepared by the editor of a Hungarian newspaper in New York in which a plan was outlined to bring about strikes in the Bethlehem Steel and munition factories in the Middle West with a view, it is presumed by officials, of embarrassing the allies.

Mentioned in Dumba Letter.
This memorandum is referred to in the Dumba letter, a copy of which is now in the possession of the Secretary of State. The letter refers to an inclosure which is described as an "aide memoire" prepared by the Hungarian editor "in pursuance of his

proposals to arrange for strikes in the Bethlehem Steel and steel and munition war factories, and also in the Middle West."

In going to the State Department yesterday President Wilson was evidently moved by a purpose to impress the public with his deep interest in the Dumba incident. The President spent about a half hour with Secretary Lansing in an earnest discussion of the case. It was admitted by Secretary Lansing that the interview was in regard to the recent disclosures affecting Dr. Dumba, but further than that Mr. Lansing would shed no further light on the interview or its probable result.

Calls on U. S. Official.
A good deal of comment was excited here yesterday by a call made by Ambassador Dumba at the Department of Labor. In the absence of Secretary of Labor Wilson, Dr. Dumba sought an interview with John R. Denmore, the solicitor of the department. It is understood that the Ambassador called for the purpose of obtaining information as to what means the department had at hand to secure employment for Austro-Hungarian workmen in case they retired from the employment of munition factories throughout the United States. He was informed that the Labor Department could give him no assistance in circularizing Austro-Hungarian workmen.

"Big Man" Sought In Knowles Case

Murder Suspect Has Wealth
and Prominence, Says
Providence Report.

Providence, Sept. 8.—After grilling Henry Edwards, a North Scituate youth, all day in Worcester, Mass., the police of Providence are of the opinion they are as far from apprehension of the slayer of Judge Willis S. Knowles as ever.

Edwards, arrested on a charge of breaking a window and stealing \$12, admitted he was in Providence last Monday morning, but so distant his movements that the police are inclined to believe he did not leave Providence for North Scituate until 9 o'clock, more than an hour after the killing.

It is said the police have information that will lead to the lead of her allies. When asked whether his new clues would show that Judge Knowles was the victim of the liquor interests or the "white slave" traffic on which he waged merciless warfare, Chief Inspector O'Neill became silent. He intimated he was after a "big man."

ITALY MAY HALT COTTON.

State Department Gets No Confirmation of Contraband Report.

The State Department yesterday was without confirmation of a report that the Italian government has decided to place cotton on the contraband list.

Such action, however, has been anticipated in view of Italy's manifest intention of following the lead of her allies in regard to contraband listings. England and France took such a step several weeks ago.

TIDAL WAVE HITS COSTA RICA.

San Juan, Del Sur, Nicaragua, Sept. 8.—Every country in Central America was raked by a series of earthquakes that began Monday night and continued until Tuesday afternoon. Many severe shocks were felt for sixteen hours.

More than a score of towns were destroyed, and it is feared that thousands have perished. A tidal wave accompanied the earthquake on the west coast of Costa Rica sweeping three villages into the sea.

Man of 78 Years Crushed by Auto

Abraham Van Derveer Run
Down by Machine Contain-
ing Three Women.

Abraham Van Derveer, 78, of 1322 Park road, was almost instantly killed last night when he was run over by an automobile at New Hampshire avenue and Rock Creek road. He died on the way to Garfield Hospital. The driver of the automobile, James W. Powell, a contractor living at 628 Sixth street northeast, was held by police for action by a coroner's jury, though witnesses exonerate him.

The aged man was crossing Rock Creek road. The auto passed over his body, crushing him. Policeman C. W. Lawless placed the injured man in the auto of Albert H. Hollidge, 124 R street and her niece, May Wagoner.

Riding with Powell were his sister-in-law, Mrs. M. L. Gotwals, 173 Thirteenth street northwest, her daughter Edith, and her niece, May Wagoner, police say.

X-Rays Turned on Cargoes.

New York, Sept. 8.—The White Star liner Adriatic and the Cunard liner Saxonia sailed for Liverpool today with 572 passengers and capacity cargoes. The cargoes were scrutinized with X-ray machines and baggage was carefully searched for hidden bombs before the ships sailed.

U. S. Watchmen Arrested.

John Gottlieb, 228 Twelfth street southwest, George M. Seitz, 1215 C street southwest, watchmen in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, were arrested last night by Detectives Baur and Kelly on charges of petit larceny. It is alleged the watchmen stole several articles from the dining room in the Bureau.

Columbian Theater today, continued—John Barrymore in "THE BURGUNDIAN DUKE."

EMPEROR LEADS 900-MILE FIGHT

Russians in Desperate Battle
to Halt Austro-German
Advance.

TEUTONS CLAIM GAINS

Slavs Retreat Beyond Ikwa River on
Fifty-six-mile Front—Many
Prisoners Taken.

London, Sept. 8.—With Emperor Nicholas in direct command, the Russian armies are battling desperately from Iliza to Besarabia to halt the Austro-Germans, who are attacking at almost every point on the 900-mile line. On a front of fifty-six miles the Russians have been forced to retreat beyond the Ikwa River, according to an official statement received tonight from Vienna. Doubtless the Volhynian fortress, stands on the Ikwa, and military experts fear it is imperiled by the Austrian victory.

While the greatest activity continues on the two extreme wings, the Germans today claim considerable progress in the center, where Prince Leopold's armies, striking at the Vilna-Lemberg railway, have occupied Wolkowysk. This city, east of Bialystok, is little less than half way between that point and Baranovitchi, the railroad junction at which they are driving. About 2,500 prisoners were taken at Wolkowysk.

Thousand Russians Captured.
Other groups of this army, working through the marshes, are reported to have captured 1,000 Russian prisoners.

Fighting of the most stubborn character continues on both the northern and southern wings. In the former theater the Germans, while still held in check on the Dyvna River, have made a further advance toward Vilna, winning the narrow necks of land between the lakes in the Troknoye district, southwest of the city.

Everywhere they are meeting heavy resistance on the part of the Russians, who apparently have received large supplies of ammunition and re-enforcements of men, probably withdrawn from the Petrograd district. Further progress is claimed by Berlin for Hindenburg's forces, which are operating against Danubow, southeast of Friederichstadt. The latest news from Berlin indicates that the Germans and the Austrians are nearing Tarnobol, in Eastern Galicia, the last important city on Austrian soil still in the hands of the invaders. The fighting before the city has taken on the character of violent attacks and counter-attacks, in which considerable losses are involved.

Railroad Is Objective.

The German campaign, it is generally accepted here now, aims at securing control of the Vilna-Lemberg Railway.

The principal German successes so far appear to be in the center, where they are striking at Baranovitchi. Further north they are meeting stubborn resistance around Vilna, and, having once penetrated into the Lida district, have been expelled.

They also are meeting strong opposition in the south, where Rovno is the objective. Strong Russian counter-attacks are being launched around Ostrog, south of Rovno.

HEAT WAVE RECALLS PALM BEACH SUITS

Weather Bureau Says Wearers Should
Carry an Umbrella
Today.

The Weather Bureau last night reported that it will be several days before showers will break the heat wave. Although showers are promised tonight, the mercury is not expected to drop to a fall weather level again this week. An unusually low humidity hung over Washington yesterday.

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the temperature was 87 with humidity 44. The highest the mercury went was 89, and the lowest 83. The greatest hot fever prevails only east of the Mississippi, the weather being fairly cool in Middle and Western States.

The discarded Palm Beach came back into its own yesterday, and the wrinkles in them seemed to grin sarcastically at wearers who had forsaken them a few days before.

The Weather Bureau suggests that if you wear a Palm Beach today take an umbrella along.

WOULD "MOBILIZE" BUSINESS.

Banker Tells President of Unique Scheme for "Preparedness."

President Wilson yesterday had presented to him one of the most novel suggestions pertaining to national defense that has come to his attention. Bernard Baruch, New York banker, called at the White House and proposed a scheme whereby the business interests of the country could be "mobilized" in time of war.

Mr. Baruch, it was learned, wants a board of business men appointed to investigate and report at once to the government on the various manufacturing concerns throughout the country with an estimate of just what they could supply the government if war were suddenly declared.

Relegation of "Russia's Biggest Man" Has Mystified All Europe



GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS. CZAR OF RUSSIA.

LETTER DEPOSING GRAND DUKE

In relieving the grand duke of his command, the Emperor addressed to him the following communication:

"The invasion of the enemy on the western front, which necessitates the unification of command in the field, has turned our attention from the southern front. At this moment I recognize the necessity of your assistance and counsel on the southern front, and I appoint you viceroy of the Caucasus and commander-in-chief of the valiant Caucasian army. I express to your imperial highness my profound gratitude and that of the country for your labors during the war."

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

London, Sept. 8.—All Europe was mystified by the announcement today that the Czar, in assuming personal command of the Russian forces by land and sea, had deposed Grand Duke Nicholas as commander-in-chief of the Russian army and had "rusticated" him to a comparatively obscure post in the Caucasus.

Dispatches from Petrograd declare the nation was stirred by the announcement as never before. It brought consternation when the whole world was hailing the commander-in-chief as the "biggest man in Russia."

Aside from his brilliant feats in battle, even in retreat, the Grand Duke Nicholas has been exceedingly active ever since the war began. As his popularity grew, he incurred the

enmity of the court in Petrograd. It was recently insinuated that, urged on by his ambitious consort, the Grand Duchess Anastasia, he planned eventually to seize the throne.

The relegation of the grand duke cannot be comprehended either here or in Petrograd. Nominally and according to his statement, the Emperor is to take up the burdens that are being laid down by the grand duke. It is generally conceded, however, that some military man will assume the active leadership of Russia's hard-pressed forces. One dispatch from Petrograd hints that the man will be Alexiev.

The only consolation that London can get from the Emperor's move is that, as

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VILLA VIOLATES PROMISE TO U. S.

Seizes 18 Carloads of American-owned Coal, Despite
Recent Assurance.

CARRANZA CLAIMS GAINS

Official Dispatches Say 100,000 in
Mexico City Are in Need
of Food.

El Paso, Tex., Sept. 8.—Despite his recent promise to Maj. Gen. Hugh L. Scott that he would confiscate no more foreign property, Gen. Villa's agents today seized eighteen carloads of coal belonging to the American Smelting and Refining Company at Chihuahua. The fuel will be used to operate Villa's military trains.

Recent reverses in Coahuila robbed Villa of the coal fields from which he has hitherto drawn his fuel. News of the seizure was received here tonight by agents of the company. Gen. Miguel Diquez, Carranza conqueror of Guadalupe, has been named military governor of Sonora, Tepic, and Sinaloa. With 11,000 men he has reached the northern borders of Sinaloa and is marching into Sonora.

News of two military successes of Gen. Carranza's soldiers in Northern Mexico was conveyed in dispatches received at the State Department yesterday from United States consuls. The consul at Eagle Pass reported that Piedras Negras had been occupied by the Carranzistas under Gen. Zuazua without the firing of a shot. The city is now in the possession of 1,500 of Carranza's soldiers. Later in the day a dispatch, dated Tuesday, was received from the consul at Torreon, stating that Saltillo, the capital of Coahuila, had been captured.

FOUR STEAMERS, THREE TRAWLERS, SUBS TOLL

All Crews Saved Except One and It
Is Believed to Have
Landed.

London, Sept. 8.—Two British steamers, three British trawlers, one French steamer, and one Russian steamer were sunk by German submarines today.

The British steamer Carony (Caproni), 2,652 tons, was sunk off Cape Baleines, France. The captain and fourteen of the crew have not reported safe yet, although they are thought to have landed. The balance of the crew was rescued by fishing boats.

The British steamer Doron, 1,603 tons, was sunk by gunfire. Her crew was saved.

The British trawlers Manuel, Victorious, and Constance were sunk. Their crews were picked up and landed at Ymuden.

The French steamer Guatemala, 5,193 tons, was torpedoed and sunk off Belle Isle, France. Her crew was landed at St. Nazaire by a British steamer. The Doron was bound from St. Nazaire for Philadelphia.

The Russian steamer Rhea, 1,145 tons, was shelled and sunk. Her crew was landed safely.

TURKS' LOSS 250,000.

Constantinople Faces Bankruptcy and Official Plunder, Says Reports.

Rome, Sept. 8.—The Corriere d'Italia has received a letter from Athens, in which it is stated that the total loss of the Turks in the Dardanelles is estimated at 250,000 men.

Armenian refugees relate that 7,000 Armenians have been massacred, including several deputies of the Turkish Parliament.

Every one in Constantinople knows that the bankruptcy of Turkey is imminent. Agents and functionaries of the police are devoting themselves entirely to plundering. German officers are becoming alarmed and discouraged and are demanding that they be sent back to Germany to fight for their native land.

U. S. READY TO MAKE DYES.

Capitalists Await Government Statement, Says Expert.

New York, Sept. 8.—American capitalists of it is ready to go into the dyestuff and potash industries in this country on a huge scale, according to Dr. Thomas H. Norton, the United States agent, who has been conducting an investigation into the situation. At the customhouse today Dr. Norton conferred with prominent scientists.

"American financiers are only waiting to get a clear-cut statement of the administration at Washington on the subject of foreign competition before investing," declared Dr. Norton.

SPENDS \$350 TO SEE WILSON.

Rather Than Be Tardy, Democrat Hires Special Train.

Fearing he would be a trifle late in keeping an appointment with President Wilson, E. F. Goltz, Democratic national committeeman from Missouri, spent \$350 to ride here from Harrisburg, Pa., yesterday in a special train.

His expenditure was needless, as he could have caught a regular train that would have brought him here in time, he learned after arriving at the White House.

ATTACK ON HESPERIAN JUSTIFIES MOVE BY U. S., THINKS HIGH OFFICIAL

Germany Pleads Self-Defense in the Arabic Case; Gerard Receives Note

Berlin (via London), Sept. 8.—Germany's note to the United States concerning the sinking of the White Star steamer Arabic by a German submarine was communicated to James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador, yesterday evening.

The note ascribes the destruction of the liner to an act of self-defense on the part of the submarine, expresses the German government's deep regret that American lives were lost thereby, and offers to refer the questions of reparation and compensation to The Hague for adjustment.

The note reveals in detail the instructions to submarine commanders concerning their treatment of liners. They are ordered not to attack a passenger steamer except in case of an attempt to escape after it is ordered to halt or unless its actions indicate an intention to attack the submarine.

This action followed the return to its base of the submarine which torpedoed the liner Arabic. Its commander reported the Arabic's actions were such that he believed she was about to attack the submarine. He fired, he said, in self-defense.

According to this report, the submarine, which was then on the surface, was destroying a freighter when the Arabic was sighted.

The Arabic, the commander declares, swung around and headed toward the freighter as if to attack the submarine.

Whether or not subsequent advice from United States Ambassador Page at London confirm the report that an American seaman, Wolff, of Newark, N. J., was lost in the sinking of the liner Hesperian, will not affect the nature of the representations which the United States will make to Germany, if it is established that the liner was sunk without warning by a German submarine.

This statement was made yesterday by one of the highest officials of the State Department, who declared that the mere fact, already established, that Americans were on board the vessel, was sufficient to justify the United States in taking action.

Lansing Asks for Facts.

It was frankly admitted at the State Department, however, that nothing of a definite and conclusive character had been submitted by Ambassador Page or United States Consul Frost at Queenstown to show whether the Hesperian was struck by a mine or torpedo. It was even suggested that the uncertainty existing would not place the Hesperian case in the category of the attacks on the Lusitania and the Arabic if Germany contented that the first-named ship was not attacked by a submarine.

In an effort to get at the exact facts, Secretary of State Lansing yesterday

called Ambassador Gerard at Berlin directing him to inquire of the German government whether it had received any report from its submarine commanders on the Hesperian case.

In Dark as to German Note.

Officials of the department were without any information at a late hour last night to confirm the press report from Berlin that Ambassador Gerard had been handed a note from the German foreign office on the Arabic case. That Germany should attempt to justify the attack on the Arabic on the ground of military necessity has also been anticipated. What this government has been most concerned in getting is an assurance that liners will not be attacked without warning unless they try to resist or escape. Such assurance has already been given in the memorandum recently left with Secretary Lansing by Count von Bernstorff. If, therefore, Germany can show that the submarine commander had reason to believe that the Arabic was trying to ram him, such explanation, it is thought, might be accepted.

In the same way it is thought that if Germany admits that one of her submarines attacked the Hesperian, she might seek justification in the fact that the liner was armed with a six-inch gun, mounted aft.

Airships Raid England Again

Second Zeppelin Attack in
24 Hours Results in Sev-
eral Casualties.

London, Sept. 9.—For the second time within twenty-four hours, German Zeppelins have raided England.

The casualties of the second raid, which occurred shortly after midnight of Wednesday, have not been officially announced. The casualties of the first raid, that of Tuesday night, were announced by the press bureau as thirteen killed and forty-six injured.

Of the killed twenty were women and children, as were thirty of the injured. The second raid was forecasted in an Amsterdam dispatch received here Wednesday afternoon. It announced that three airships had passed over Dordrecht, in South Holland and were traveling in the direction of the English coast.

Concerning this raid, the press bureau issued the following announcement:

"Hostile aircraft visited the eastern counties and the London district Wednesday night and dropped incendiary and explosive bombs. At midnight a few casualties had been reported and some fires, which were then well under control."

London, Sept. 8.—An Exchange telegraph dispatch from Amsterdam says that in the air raid on Saarbrück the military railway was blown up and seventy-five persons, including soldiers, killed. The military authorities have enjoined secrecy.

PEACE AN "AWFUL CALAMITY."

Dr. Elliot Says Wrong and Evil Must First Be Eradicated.

New York, Sept. 8.—In response to a request to analyze the agitation in favor of peace, Charles W. Elliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, made the following response to the Brooklyn Eagle, which published it today:

"I have nothing to say about peace in Europe, except that it would be, at present or under present conditions, a horrible calamity for the human race, because it would carry into the future Europe the wrongs and evils which made the actual war inevitable."

Germans Capture Verdun Trenches

New Offensive, Begun with
Gas, Halted by Counter-
attack.

London, Sept. 8.—The Germans have resumed the offensive against Verdun, but after an asphyxiating gas attack, in which they occupied the advanced French trenches, were halted by a vigorous counter-attack.

Two German divisions were thrown into the effort to pierce the French in the western Aronne. Renewed fighting is expected, for which the French are prepared.

Intense artillery duels are being fought around Arras, in Belgium and at points along the line in Northern France, but the infantry are keeping in their trenches.

French air squadrons, extending their operations, have bombarded the German aviation camp at Ostend, according to official news, and have dropped sixty shells on the aviation field at St. Medard and the railroad station at Deuzem. The Germans, retreating, made an air raid on Nancy and also dropped bombs on the Flacau of Malzeville.

Their attack brought a reply by a French squadron, which bombarded the German camp at Fresnoy and threw down bombs on the railway station at Sablen in the Metz district.

UNIONS INDOOR WAR POLICY.

Trades Congress Opposed by Vote of 60 to 37.

Bristol, England, Sept. 8.—By a vote of 60 to 37 the Trades Union Congress today approved the war policy of the British government. Speaking in favor of the measure before the congress, representatives of every trade in the United Kingdom pledged themselves to assist in every way possible in the work necessary to gain the final victory over Germany.

BIG WHEAT CROP EXPECTED.

Government Estimate Close to 1,100,000,000 Bushels.

Prospects of a billion bushel wheat crop this year were increased by yesterday's government report, which forecasted 1,100,000,000 bushels based on its September 1 canvass. Spring wheat indicates a crop of 225,000,000 bushels, an increase of 15,000,000 since the August prediction was made.